TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892.

Subscription by Mail Post-Patd. PAILT, Per Month...... 80 50 DAILY, Per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month 70 SERKLY, Per Year Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. feeued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before G o'clock.

A Central Boulevard.

Don't let us have a misconcention any where of the first purpose intended to be perved by the new roadway proposed by Commissioner Heintz. A speedway or a road whereon horses can be driven free of all restrictions upon pace is only a secondary feature of the plan. The main idea, and it is as large and sensible as it is atbractive, is to build a grand central parkike boulevard, running through the middle of the region destined to hold the bulk of New York, and to provide accommodation for general pleasure driving and walking superior to anything that exists or has over been projected in any other city. Breadth and perfection are the chief charoteristics of the scheme. It is magnificent.

The plan is to take advantage of the formation of the country the route will pass over by making the drive continuous. There will not be a single interruption to robit the irreplaceable charm of a beautiful road where travellers know they can drive for miles without being broken in upon by one or more thoroughfares of busi-With tunnels beneath it at cross streets it will be a lovely park four miles or more long, neither interfering with anything nor interfered with, in the very heart | for the Socialists, because their first of a great metropolis. There is nowhere a roadway of such ideal attractiveness, nor is there one which would meet so easily and so immediately a great population's need of recreation. The residents of New York would be proud of it and would take unlimited and constant delight in it, and their city would be so much the better off for being crowned with an ornament so noble and so useful.

Trotters will be there of course; good luck to them! But they will represent a minor part only of the use of the grand boulevard. The innumerable public will use it as they use the parks. It will be for the pleasure of all; and we believe it will be for the general profit, reckoned by the hard measure of dollars and cents.

Mr. Gray on the Offices.

As Postmaster-General in the new Cabi net, would the Hon. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY of Indiana be a Democrat or a Chinaman? A civil service reform periodical published in Indianapolis, and hostile to this distinguished Democratic statesman and war horse, answers the question very satisfactorily by reproducing part of a speech delivered by Mr. GRAY soon after the election of 1884, when the situation was practically the same as to-day with regard to the great question of turning the rascals out in March, or a little later. Here are Mr. GRAY'S words of encouragement to Demo-Eratic candidates for office under a Demoratic Administration soon to begin:

"One of the peculiar phases of the campaign just Dassed, and, I think, the most peculiar that I have ever men in any canvass I have ever been engaged in, I that on Republican friends put forth an argument to the people that if the Democratic party obtained con-trel of the Government, it would turn the Republican officeholders out. Of course we will: there is no doub about it. This has been a contest between parties There have always been political parties in this coun-try ever since the formation of the Government, and I presume there always will be. The Republican party in its long twenty-four years lease of power, has filled the offices exclusively with Republicans. That was right. When the Democratic party obtains control of then we will expect the offices as rankly as car be done with safety to the proper administration of Government affairs, to be filled with Democrats."

The Civil Service Chronicle resurrects these energetic remarks of the Hon. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY, hoping to injure him politically. This is a grotesque and characteristic mistake. The advocates of the extension of the Chinese system can do nothing that so strengthens a candidate for Postmaster-General as to exhibit him as the holder and promulgator of such sound, sensible, and truly Jacksonian views concerning the administration of the Government on strict

At this bright season of good will and distribution, when the slate is still incomplete it is appropriate to consider the sentiments of the Hon. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY on the subject of offices. Particularly so, as there is no reason to suppose that he has changed them in any respect between 1884 and 1892. or that he would hold any different views in March, April, May, and June of 1893.

What Will the Kalser Do?

According to a telegram from Berlin, Chancellor von Caprivi has announced that the Government will not assent to any change in the Army bill which has been referred to a committee of the Reichstag. Without the Kalser's approval no such declaration would have been made at this functure, and we may therefore expect to see on the reassembling of the German of Columbia, or the territory or waters with-Parliament a sharp collision between the legislature and the executive. What the young Emperor will do in such a predicament cannot be easily foretold. If it were a case of friction between the King of the scent, may be put into jail for the term Prussia and his Landtag, the arbitrary temper of WILLIAM II. might prompt him to do what his grandfather did thirty years ago, that is to say, disre gard the protests of the people's representatives and levy by royal decree the taxes needed for the increase of the army But the relation of a German Emperor to the States comprising the German confederation is fundamentally different from that of a Prussian sovereign to his subjects. In the former capacity, WILLIAM II. could not venture to lay any impost unsanctioned by the Reichstag on the subects of the Kings of Bayarla, Saxony, and Wartemberg, of the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, or of the minor Princes comprehended in the federal system. His sole resource, when his demands are rejected by one Parliament, is to appeal to that Parliament's successor.

The obvious deduction from these constitutional facts would be, under ordinary circumstances, that the Kalser purposes to dissolve the present Parliament at an early day, and to order a new election of the Reichstag. The objection to this course is that, bad as the present situation is, it would probably be made worse by an appeal to the constituencies. The proposed expansion of the army, involving as it must the imposition of fresh taxes upon beer, spirits, and tobacco, is even more distasteul to the German community at large than it is to the majority of the existing Parlia ment. No one disputes that the Socialists,

were a new election to take place to-morrow, would increase the number of their representatives to about fifty, and that the Freisinnige or Independent party would make considerable gains, mainly at the expense of the National Liberals, who, in spite of the prestige derived from their late association with Prince BISMARCK. seem likely to sink out of sight. The Clericals or Centrists would be expected to retain about the same number of seats as they now control, but the members of that party from South Germany would return more uncompromisingly opposed to the Army bill than ever, while the Prussian Catholics would insist still more peremptorily on changes in the measure which, as the Chancellor declares, he cannot accept. The Conservatives, doubtless, have no reason to apprehend any material loss of strength from a new general election, but they no longer constitute a homogeneous party. They have been split into two sections by the anti-Semitic movement, and the small fraction of twenty Conservatives who still applaud the Kaiser's refusal to countenance the agitation against the Jews, is expected to shrink to ten when the constituencies are heard from.

Jews a matter of much more moment than

the enlargement of the German army. As

similar opinions are rapidly gaining ground

new general election would not only render

side of the very small section of the Conserv-

NAND LASSALLE, and the propounder

of their economical system was the

Jew Karn Marx. As for the Freisin-

nige party, it not only reckons among its

past and present leaders such Israclites as

LASKER and BAMBERGER, but it depends

principally upon Jewish writers and Jewish

speakers for the propagation of its views in

the press and on the platform. It must,

however, be acknowledged that the Frei-

sinnige party and the Socialists both to-

gether constitute only a weak minority of

Germany's voting population, and that they

are chiefly made up, not of course of Jews,

who contribute only about half of one per

cent, to the inhabitants of the German em-

pire, but of men who either are avowed ag-

nostics or have no definite religious opin-

ions. As the Catholic voters are concen-

trated in the party of the Centre, so the

zealous adherents of the Lutheran or of the

Evangelical communions are massed in the

Conservative, the Imperialist, and the

National-Liberal parties. If, as some re-

cent events have portended. Protestants

and Catholics should combine against the

Jew, it might be difficult even for so self-

willed a sovereign as the Emperor Will-

LIAM II. to avert the revival of mediaval

It is the fear that a coalition of Catholica

and Protestants might beformed for suchia

purpose which deters the Emperor and his

of the Army bill, a new appeal to the peo-

ple at this juncture, when, as the triumph-

ant election of Pastor AHLWARDT has

didates might be returned. Time, discussion, and reflection are needed to dispel the

present feverish state of the German mind

upon this, the anti-Semitic question.

Sensible Germans will ultimately recognize

that no special odium or suspicion ought to

fall upon the Jewish race because, in 1886,

LORWE & Co. offered through Gen. BOULAN-

GER, then French Minister of War, to supply

turing Lebel rifles. Similar offers have

been made by German Christians at equally

years before the outbreak of the Franco-

German war, KRUPP & Co. proposed to

supply Napoleon III. with cannon; and

again in 1886 the chemical factory of the

Messrs, Schening at Berlin did actually

furnish the French Government with large

quantities of the picrio acid used in the

manufacture of melinite. When the direc-

BISMARCK of the transaction, the Prince

answered: "Go ahead, and get all the

reasonable view which BISMARCK took of

The Transferred Brain.

The Hon. JOHN H. MITCHELL, the hand-

some Senator in Congress from Oregon, has

introduced into the Senate, at the request of

Mr. S. HEYLENFELDT, Jr., a California friend

of the feeble, a bill in restraint of hypnotism.

The object of the bill which Mr. MITCHELL

has kindly consented to introduce is to pro-

hibit electro-magnetizing, mesmerizing, or

hypnotizing human beings, or affecting one

person through another by electricity. Mr.

HEYLENFELDT proposes that these electro-

magnetizers, mesmerizers, hypnotizers,

and electric effecters convicted of practis-

ing their nefarious arts within the District

in the jurisdiction of the United States, shall

be punished with death. Anybody aware of

such hellish practices, and falling to put

the officers of the United States courts on

of his natural life, and made to pay a fine of

not less than \$5,000 besides. These penalties

seem a little severe, but Mr. HEYLENFELDT

feels sure that all of the witcheraft and wiz-

ardry and baleful occultism of darkest

Africa, or witch-ridden Thessaly, or clair-

voyant Boston, all of the arts of all the mis-

tresses of incantation from MEDEA to the

ample BLAVATSKY, the minion of the Ma-

hatmas, are used guilefully and ruinously in

these United States. So he wants theosophy

and magnetism and mesmerism forbidden,

prohibited, terribly punished. Mr. HEY-

NEAL Dow is to rum, or a Populist leader

There are so many things to take up the

attention of Congress that HEYLENFELDT.

the hammer of sorcerers, may not get the

consideration due to his labors and his ear-

nestness. Yet there is weighty matter in the

petition which he hangs around the neck

of his bill. There is matter in it to move

the next House of Representatives, of which

the Hon. HENRY WATKINS BLAIR of New

Hampshire has been elected a member.

Mr. HEYLENFELDT's petition recites the

tear-trickling fact, if fact it be, that

there are systems "which prevail among

magnetizers and theosophical sections

[sects?] of transferring the magnetism of

others, thus weakening the understanding

and disturbing the concentration of

The House of Representatives in the

Fifty-third Congress would be within its

thought by depleting the brain."

to intelligence.

LENFELDT is opposed to occultism as Gen.

The

money you can out of the French."

all his sober-minded countrymen.

for of the SCHERING works informed Prince

anti-Semitic legislation.

In this regard the prayers of Mr. S. HEYLENFELDT, Jr., of California, perhaps deserve the respectful consideration of This means that the mass of the Conthe next Congress. servative voters consider the enactment of severely discriminating laws against the

HENRY WATKINS BLAIR?

powers and its duty in ordering an investi-

gation into the processes thus generally de-

scribed by Mr. HEYLENFELDT. Have any

occult and brain-depleting operations been

warlocks or witches of any kind or name,

transferred, his brain gutted, his concen-

tration of thought been broken up? Has

his understanding been weakened, have his

wits been illehed and his cerebral processes

tapped by the practisers of the black art

Surely even the most robust enemy of Mr.

BLAIR'S Education Grab bill and his scheme

for diverting the waters of the Atlantic

Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico Into Hud-

son's Bay, and so depriving the Southern

flibbertigibbet has transferred to himself

or others the cerebral convolutions of

The Questions of Isabella. We have received a very prettily written letter from Isabella, asking these important questions, and, so far as we are able,

we will give her the information she seeks; among the Clericals, the danger is that a "Now, will you be so good as to answer these questions after hearing my true confession that I simple adore men, in the abstract, because they are a higher the passage of the Military bill more impracticable than it is now, but would force type of humanity than woman; because they are so utterly and sensibly selfish; though in real life, like the brazen and earlien pet floating down the stream he anti-Semitic question into the foreground of discussion and legislation. Outogether, contact with them is not well for the weake

atives who have already seceded from their "1. Why is it that all civilized nations adopt French former comrades in disgust at their exhibifashions for women '
-2. Is it a fact that the fashions set by Madame pa tion of religious prejudice, the only resolute opponents of a crusade against the Jews our, Justimer, wife of Naroneov L. and

would be the Freisinnige party and the ing, graceful, as well as useful and comfortable?

"It Do these styles of costume interiers with wom Socialists. To engage in the anti-Semitic agitation would be peculiarly ridiculous an's destiny-6.c., to be healthy mothers and have beauthy children? great organizer was the Jew Ferdi-

4. Why have men discarded silk, satin, and laces ! "5. Why are men, as a rule, clothed in woollen ma-Why do men become artists, musicians, noets?

ed. Why do men become artists, in the standy etc. Why don't they do fancy work instead?
"S is drawn linen work, Kensington attitch, emcoldery, poker wo k, an expression of artistic feet-

ISABELLA is mistaken in supposing that men are a higher type of humanity than women. Men and women together constitute the human type, and the masculine is neither higher nor lower than the feminine. They are the supplement the one of the other. A man alone is of very little account. Nor is the selfishness of men admirable. Selfishness is never admirable, who, her it be displayed in men or women. A man who undertakes to live for himself is a fool. We must all live for somebody else. That is what we are here for. In women the maternal instinct compels unselfishness, but so also does the love of women breed unselfishness in men. A selfish man or woman

Fashions in dress have to be set by some standard, and for many centuries that standard has been Parisian, and for the very good reason that it is the most artistic. At this particular time Paris is not so dominant in fashions as it was once, but it is still powerful. The fashion in men's clothing is set by London rather than Paris. If there is an arbiter of masculine fashlons at this day, he is the Prince of WALES. Of late years, also, Chancellor from risking, even for the sake London has been forging ahead as a fashtonable model for women.

is a monster.

As a rule, it may be assumed that the shown, a large number of anti-Semitic canfashions established by Queens and Princesses are becoming. Otherwise they would not adopt them. They are like other women. They want to enhance their attractions for men, Gop bless them!

Do these costumes interfere with woman's destiny? You can't interfere with woman's destiny, in which the whole future of the world is wrapped up. The human race is improving steadily, and it could not the Government, which will be on the fourth of March | France with the plant needed for manufac- | go on in this advancement if the destiny of women was interfered with by destru tive fashions. The feminine costume at this critical conjunctures. In 1868, only two | period more particularly is both beautiful and appropriate. We might suggest that the draperies of women are longer than necessary, but that is their own affair. So long as they are content to endure the discomfort of holding them up, we have nothing to say. When they get tired of the business they will probably start a dress reform movement.

> Men have discarded silk, satin, and laces and adopted woollen garments simply because the furbelows of the past are in their way. The great business of men is to look after women, and whatever interferes with such matters must, in the end, be shared by the performance of that noble task is an obstacle which they must remove. Men wear woollen garments because, on the whole, they are best adapted for the main purpose of their existence.

Some men become artists, musicians, and poets, but the mass of them devote themselves to other pursuits. They simply work for women as best they know how. and if they undertake to compete for distinction in the asthetic world they may lose the title to the regard of ISABELLA which really is the true ambition of every honorable and worthy manly heart. The sort of clothes they wear is a very insignificant matter. ISABELLA herself is the only important consideration.

Why don't men do fancy work? It is a beautiful work, for the world of imagination is much more interesting than this hard and dry world of fact. We suppose that the main reason why they don't do it is that they do not know how.

The Kensington stitch is a true expression of artistic feeling if the woman who uses it is an artist.

We wish we could give to ISABELLA more precise and valuable information. The Western organ of Chinese civil service

which has obliged us with the Hon. Isaac

Puser Gray's theory of officeholding, prints regularly under the head, "The Onslaught," a list of Indiana Democrats who are supposed to aspire to Post Offices and other posts of public service and public trust. It fills columns with local intelligence arranged in this fashion: Bourson.-Post Office: James Lapsence and Ground TUCKMAN.

Bearit. - The Hon. J. M. Hossins, Chairman of the Congress Central Committee, is a candidate for Revenue Collector. E. M. HERKEL and John Stotum want the Post Office.

"BEDFORD. - For the Post Office, Jone Jourson, Jr., and Mrs. Frances Wilson, widow of the late Judge Wilson, McHrany Owen wants a place in the Pension Office "Jerrensonville.-Strangely enough, the office-bunter has not yet developed with anything like the expected virulence in this county or city. Sheriff P. C. Donoras can have the Post Office if he wants it. B. Differentiation is used for it, and friends are pushing Capt. Polk Bung Scane for the place. Capt. Hangr Dunas of the Farry Company wants to be Inspect the steamboats in this district. A clean sweep will be demanded."

The funny thing about this performance is that the newspaper in question imagines it is holding up the Democrats whose names it registers to ridicule or scorn. The idea it has is that of a black list or roll of dishenor. We do not think any Democrat thus bulletined as a candidate for office by the Civil Service Chronicle will dream of pursuing that Industrious journal with a libel suit. The Democratic

theory, in Indiana as elsewhere, is that the ambition to hold office under a Democratic ashamed of, but, on the contrary, legitimate, honorable, and laudable.

directed by magnetizers, theosophists, or The celebrated remark of Senator MARCY against the mentality of the Hon. HENRY on an occasion in 1832 similar to the present WATKINS BLAIR? Has his magnetism been occasion, is recalled by our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, with the re

marks subjoined: "The New York Senator merely expressed in one terse senience an idea common to all men, from the nawn of history down to the present time. And it is a very good doctrine. The victors in war take the equipment of the defeated army, and there is no good son why the victors in politics should not treat a detected party in the same way. One thing is certain the opposite policy would make a political victory what a certain statesman called a d—d barren dentity."

States of seaconst, and of his equally sa-This is the view still taken by New York pient plan for making the wet goods busi-Democrats, as a rule. The Mugwumps have ness piracy, must admit that a man with so slightly modified the proposition so astoread: flashing a brainpan must have had some-"To the Hon, Cam Schenz belong the spoils." thing in it once. Who has it? Who the

Liverpool is still discussing ways and means for Improving the facilities needed by shipping. The layer with which Southampton is now viewed by more than one steamship company that has long made Liverpool its British headquarters is a encooof uncasiness to the great port of west England. Southampton happens to enjoy one exceptional advantage. It is one of the very few ports that have a double tide, the second high water pecurring about two hours after the first. The tidal flood first pours up the Needles passage into the Solent, and as it is obbing it is met and forced back by the main tidal current from Spithead along the east coast of the Isle of Wight, and low water is not reached for nearly four hours after the second flood tide.

His Majesty King MENELEK of Abyssinia s accused by Italian traders in his country of showing such activity in the commercial line that they cannot make an honest living. The foreign merchants are particularly partial to vory and some essences that are brought from the interior. They complain that the King indulges in the obnoxious practice of sending his agents' far and wide for the purpose of intercepting caravans and buying their entire collections. The result is that when the caravans reach Shoa they have nothing to sell to the Italian traders, most of whom are clearing out of the country, as they are unable to compete with the royal merchant. They are not the only white traders in Africa who feel aggrioved by the competition of native potentates.

CONTINENTAL UNION.

Question of Paramount and Practical Im. portance.

From the Meyer state Register We doubt whether there is one serious objection to political union with our northern neighbors, while there are many considerations in its favor. For one thing, it would forever eliminate the diplomatic disentes and entanglements and threatened ruptures over the lisheries and other questions, and settle the com-mercial complications arising from existing trailic arrangements. It would also lessen the possible contingency of wars with Great Britain, and place the confederation in a position of absolute security against foreign invasion. If Canada wants to get in, let her find the latchstring out.

From Donahor's Mayazine.

Leoming into a significance pertentous of mighty hanges in the political complexion of this continent is the question of the annexation of Canada. Small almost as a speck in the horizon, it arose less than a de-rade of years ago. Now, it has assumed a substance that grows with the day and demands the attention, earnest and patriotic, of the people of two countries.

Promite Rocheray Journal,

There can be no doubt about its being of great ad-

vantage to Canada to bring about annexation, and the moment the better. Let the union be effected, let the great marriage be celebrated. All patriotic hearts will muste in hymns of joy and gladness at the nuptial feast, Let the union be made, let the stars upon our ing be increased in number, the bars of red and white be great enlargement of the home of the brave and

the land of the free.

Thom the Buffels Enquiree.
The granting technic that Canada can only win back prosperity by easting her lot in with that of the States of the American Union has at last resulted in the establishment in Toron's of a newspaper which will take a hold stand in favor of annexation. The Province Ontario is not the section of the Dominion, in which he annexation sentiment is the strongest. It is the jost out and out annexationists, and here In Liberte is already doing a work of education in this direction. is a significant fact that the annexation sentiment is considered strong enough in the Province of Ontario to support and out-and-out aunexation organ. There are Liberal papers, it is true, which lean quite atrongly have hitherto taken the courageous position now assurred by the new evening paper, the Sun-

From the Principle Principles.
It cannot be defined that this numeration sentiment. s steadily extending and gaining in momentum. Its most enlightened and influential apostic is Goldwin Smith and his book on "Caunda and the Canadian Question" has become the text book of an annexation party. Autexationists are to be found in every town and hamlet across the border, though the force of the movement is weakened by the departure of those who could give it its largest influence.

It would not be truth to protend that the people of the United States feel indifferent to this great ment, or that they lack sympathy with the people who are concerned in it. But, as Horaco (feedey Once re-marked that "the way to resume is to resume," so the way for Canada to secure annexation is to put herself

Moon, Maiden, and Man.

AMASTALLA. Att Robatt see the moon! The great, round r But yet how pale it seems. And how it rolls and rolls and rolls:

True, true, my own ! of all high rollers that I know The moon s the highest.

Yes. Pale, and wan, and rolling high Were I in just the shape you are to night I think I'd be a little pale my self. And wan ! Maybap.
And would I roll!

Well, you know me! ANASTABIA. Robair : Annelasia-love! NORAIR. ANASTABLA

And you would be the moon -The inconstant moon?
The moon that rolls and rolls and rolls So far from me ! ROBALL

Not on your life, my own! The moon is rolling tigh to-night. But I remember when Twas walking on its uppers, so to a, eak, While I was doing up the town In shape most elegant ! For I was heeled, my love; And this then most unhappy moon Was travelling on its lone last quarter! As was the moon not long ag So now am I;

And as was I that forous time to is the meen to night. NAV. moon You're in it up to your neck, old man! AVASTABIA. And does the moon. Rebair.

Frei good with looks so pale ! And with that wan, wan face!

And does it like to roll? BORAIR. I see you haven't sized the fair moon up Just right, On to its curves.

Ask your conundrams of the wind that whispercib To the man that's in the mo

And bloweth ever through his whiskers. Will have to give them up ! But if you ask me why the moon is pale and wen As if it owned the town; I think I know enough about the snap To give it dead away. the moon is pale, the moon is wan. And rolls and colland rolls Because it cannot be pitself, my soul.

The moon is full to night!

AN INDIAN STATE

The Proposal to Admit the Five Civilized Tribes Into the Union.

WASHINGTON, Dac. 20.-Just before the adjournment of Congress for the holidays Me Dawes made a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Mr. Berry for creating a State out of what is now the Indian Territory. This bill provides for appointing Commissioners who shall open negotiations for the purpose indicated with the Cherokees, Choctaws Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and the smaller tribes and bands around them. The Commissioners are first, if possible, to procure allotments of the lands of these tribes in sev eralty, since, as is well known, they are now expressly exempt from the operation of the everalty law. Then they are to arrange, if cossible, for the sale of surplus lands shove the allotment to the United States. Finally they are to confer upon the creation of regular Territory of the United States, "with a view to the admission of the same as a State

The idea has prevailed in some quarters that Oklahoma would eventually absorb the five civilized tribes as part of its citizens. The whole western part of what was formerly the Indian Territory has been included in the area of Oklahoma, leaving the eastern portion tenunted by the five civilized tribes and their neighbors, and constituting the present Indian Territory. If the Cherokee Strip is purchased ander the pending agreement, it also will be added to Oklahoma. But the treaties existing with several of the Indian tribes expressly dehare that they are not to be subjected to State government, so that it is quite out of the question to endeavo to extend the jurishe-tion of Oklahema over them without their

tion of Okkhoma over them without their consent.

The peculiarity of the present bill Is that it proposes to the live tribes a State of their rown. The plan is presumably based upon the supposition that the five civilized tribes will not consent to be merged in Okkahoma, where they would form only a small fraction of the aggregate population, and would therefore be in danger of having their interests neglected or imposed upon by being outvoted. The new plan offers the civilized tribes their covered privilege of local self-government, strengthened by combination with each other and with the further and final guarantee provided by Statchood.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Indiana

pravilege of local self-government, strengthened by combination with each other and with the further and final guarantee provided by Statehood.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Indians will accept this proposal, and it is not wholly clear whether their immediate admission as a guarante State would be the best solution of the problem. The greater part of the live civilized tribes ching to their custom of holding lands in common and to tribal allegiance. It is the policy of their chief men, for selfish receons, to encourage these race projudices, as they are thus enabled to procure for tremselves, on their own terms, the use of the communal lands for grazing or tilling, and also to keep a control over the tribes. It is doubtful whether they will see in citizenship and in admission to the Union, with representation in Congress, an equivalent for what they would have to give up. They already have systems of laws and local offices, as well as representative government. They would find their communities thrown open to the whites, since the Constitution declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

And while these obstacled render the success of the present measure very doubtful, supposing that the Commissioners should be appointed, it must also be more or less of a question whother it would be well to admit into the Union what would be so distinctively an Indian State. If with delay and the education of the race to citizenship the tribes would eventually consent to poin their fortune with Oklahoma, that might be better than their hasty admission into the Union as a separate State. Whether the interests of the country should be put at the risk of a practical deventually consent to take a step of such importance without years of consideration. The present bill, should it result in the appointment of a Commission might hardly accomplish more than negotiations over the subject of severalty allowers. In the tributer of making such an al

TO TEST HER GUNS.

The Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius Getting Ready to Go to Port Royal, N. C. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will leave the

Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday or Friday for Port Royal, S. C., where a test of her high explosive guns will be made.

Lieut, Seaten Schroeder expected to get off on Wednesday, but a tug ran off with the lighter of coal intended for the cruiser, which will delay the start for a day or so.

The trial will be unusually thorough. The cruiser will carry 75 blank projectives and 25 loaded with 200 pounds of gun cotton. About 30 blank projectiles will be used in ranging the guns, and five loaded with a small charge of powder to test the new juses. Then IN of the loaded projectiles will be fired at bulks.

The cruisor carries three high-explosive guns, each 55 feet long, set at an angle of 180 Their length precludes the fixing of the range by a change of elevation, as is done with powder cannon. The range is therefore regulated by the amount of air in the string reservoir. The pressure in the firing reservoir is always 750 pounds per square inch, and the air is supplied from a storage reservoir filled to a pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch. This storage reservoir can supply enough air for thirty shots or more. The service projection and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and will travel about 2,400 pounds of gun estaten and it called the projection about 75 yards after contact with the water, although an arrangement is made for instant explosion on an impact with a solid substance.

The Vesuvius will be able to fire one gun a minute. It takes live seconds to charge the guns with air, and about two minutes and a half to load the guns. On her trini trip the Vesuvius fired fifteen shots in 16 minutes 10 seconds.

There will be no more delay from the pitch-The pressure in the firing reservoir is always

There will be no more delay from the pitch-

Ing of the vessel in a rough sea in thing the menumatic guns than with ordinary cannon. This depends largely on the ability of the gunser to have his sights ready and fire his shotthe moment the vessel is steady on the crest of a sea. The tests at Port Boyal will be made under

The tests at the resonantile empointed by the supervision of a committee appointed by Secretary Tracy, consisting of Capt. Montgomery Sicard of the Minutonomola, Cant. A. S. Barker of the Philadelphia, and Commander W. H. Brownson of the Dolphin. The officers will be of the Vesuvius expect that the tests will be antisfactory in every way.

Chicago's Columbus Fountain,

Curcago, Dec. 26.-The Columbus fountain. the gift of John E. Drake of the Grand Pacific Hotel to the city of Chicago was turned over to the municipal authorities this afternoon The exercises, owing to the severity of the The exercises, owing to the Severity of the weather, were hald in the city council chamber, where Mayor Washburne made a graceful and clonucht address. Quite a crowd stood in the litting wind at the Washington street side of the city Hall and saw the rest, white, and blue covering pulled away that velled the herse bronze flaure of Columbus The spaces for the donor was made by Thomas B. Bryan, Vice-President of the World's Fair.

Scarlet Pever in the White House, Washington, Dec. 26 .- Medical Sanitary In-

spector Dr. C. J. Osmun of the Health Office. and Orlando King, the colored messenger, visited the White House at about noon to-day rising the White House 21 about noon to-day and tacked two signs on the doors, one on the lower and one on the unper floor, quaratining the Executive Manison against the public. The signs are pink-colored pasteboard, and on them is printed: "To remove this placard without permassion is unlawful. Scarlet fever within." The signs were put up because of the illness of Freedant Harrison. within." The signs were put up because of the illness of President Harrison's grandchild.

Expect un Increase on the Whiskey Tax CINCINNATI, Dec. 2d.-A local wholesale liquor dealer, in a statement published to-day. says that every distillery in the two districts here and across the river, is being pushed to its atmost capacity, and that in a very short time there will be on hand such a stock that there will be no need for gaugers and store-keepers for two years to come. This activity is due to a belief that the tax on whiskey will be increased.

THE EXTRA ELECTION.

It May or May Not Ocenr-Just What the Cost Would Be.

It is not at all certain that there will be an election for the choice of members of the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at the Albany Capitol in May next. The last Legislature made all necessary arrangements for it, fixing Tuesday, Feb. 14, the 112th anniversary of the death of Lord Blackstone, the great law expounder, as election day, and Puesday, Jan. 17. Wednesday, Jan. 25. Friday, Feb. 3, and Saturday, Feb. 4, as the four days of registry. Corporation Counsel Clark has furnished an opinion to the effect that the choice of delegates on Feb. 14 will be a "general" and not a "special" election-a difference in cost of \$55,000-and all that now remains is either for the election to proceed, or for the next Legislature to postpone or do

away with the Constitutional Convention. If not postponed or done away with the election of delegates will cost the people of this rional delegates will cost the people of this city \$311.1944.43; another reminder of the bur-dens of the new ballot law, which has unduly multiplied the number of officials and other-wise augmented the expenditures of election contests. These are the items:

re inspectors of election at \$6 a day registry days neperton at \$12 cach e inspectors of election at \$12 each ection (age) policies at \$12 each allied electron \$10 each et 1907 politic places at \$5 each a cregistry day-of 1907 politic places at \$50 each extended. 40,922 00 27,988 00 22,740 00 ty politing booths at \$100 cach

ty politing booths, bullet books, A 32,610.00 onery, maps, printing &c. at ballo a od tod, 3000 at \$3.75 per 10.028 02 particles expenses coloring pares Average election discrets, politing places, and official captures.

1verising list of nominations, by the Board of Police. \$5,000 OC dintensation for extra cierks to Heard of County Canvasiers 2,000,00

RUSSIAN NEWS AND TIEWS.

Total......\$311,944.43

The young peasants of the government of Liev have s way of their own to avenge themselves for disap-meinted lave. If one of them woos a girl and she re-cases to accept him as her suitor, without explaining he reason why she rejected him, the fellow assembles all the young men of the village around her house, They bar the door and windows from without, so that no one can leave the house or enter it, and make a fiendish noise the whole night through. This is some-times repeated for a whole week in succession, and the girl and her folks are deprived of their liberty and their mights' rest.

The Post Office of the historical city of Poltava in adorned with the following notice of the local Post-master, which is displayed in a conspicuous place: Notice is hereby given that no mail will be delivere to Jews with Christian mames either in the houses addressed to or at this postal station." In this instance "Christian names" means such as have not a peculinriy Jewish ring.

A large crematory is building in St. Petersburg. where fallen animals and flesh proscribed by the Health Commissioners will be burned. Up to this time such carrion has been thrown into the water.

The Russian augar refiners, since the summer, have mades combine which is very aggressive to the con-sumers and rainous to the planters of sugar bects. They sell their sugar at the highest possible prices, while they pay for beets so little that he farmer would plant that cereal next year if matters don't change. To fight this combine the Ministry of Finance, with the approval of the Czar, his designated a large sum for which sugar will be purchased in foreign lands and seld to dealers in flusva by Government agents at very low prices.

The Ministry of the Interior has submitted to the Im perial Council a stratt of new laws concerning intestate property left by persons who have no heirs. Such proerty was hitherto delivered to the tovernment treas-ury. According to the new law the municipality to which the deceased belonged will inherit the property. If the deceased is a noble the Assembly of Nobles of his copes (county) will inherit it. If he was officially connected with an institution of learning, as professor or superintendent, the institution falls heir to his prop-erty. Intestate property of army officers goes to the regiment in which the deceased served. The property of clergymen or persons officially connected with charitable institutions goes to the respective churches or institutions.

The city of Pskov has a high minded Mayor. The city owed to one of its Aldermen, V. N. Khimelinsky, 6,000 rubles. The Mayor of the city recently informed the creditor that he could have 3,000 rubles retunded him for the present. To this Khemidinsky nuswered by letter that he "assented to the self-humiliating re-quest of the city" and would accept the 3,000 rubles, eaving the balance for some time yet at the disposa of the Municipal Council. The Mayor, on receiving this note, made a complaint against the Alderman for using disrespectful language toward the municipality of Pakov. The City Council adopted a resolution than Knemičlinsky be ordered to withdraw his abusive note and to apoligize publicly to the Mayor. If he will not do this, his 0,000 rubles should be paid him at once and a resolution of consure be entered against him in the everything in the church seemed new and strange to city records. Such a resolution in Russia is tanta. Inc. For a long time I had been accustomed to seeing to the deprivation of right to hold an office tu the municipality.

The business of banking is completely rulned in Klav Enarboy, and other large cities in the south, and pri-wate banks iquidate one after the other. There is no deman I for money, and it does not hav the bankers to keep current accounts with depositors. The two named effices and Signi Novogorid, which stood keep ond rate in the empire in money transactions, have dwindled down to the third and fourth rate respec lively, and thus tells heavily on the banking business even of Moscow. St. Petersburg, and Warsaw, study lessatinged able to hold itsown as a money or nice, evause of nor foreign and marine trade. The bar kerof that city, however, are so overflooded with that they cannot afford to pay more than I g to 2 per cent, interest on Capital.

"True to death," says a St. Peterabarg contempo rary, " is a faild phrase in comparison with the expres-sion. 'True to hard labor in the Ural mines.' And set such hereism as the latter phrase describes can be found among Polish girls. A wedding was recently performed in Minck which illustrated this fact. The groom. Cesar Pezniak, was brought to church in heavy chains; the bride, Maria Kanovitcheva, a mind in one of the wealthiest houses of the city, came to charen accom-panied by her friends in carriages. Cesar Pornisk was an artisan of good behavior and appearance; but he was accused of muriler and condemned to hard labor in the Ural mines for ten years. Maria was in love with him before the i misation took place, and world not leave him in his trinks. Now that judgment was pronounced on him she consented to become his wife and to follow him to his place of destination. The cisch authorities granted the convict permission to marry, and the wedding look place in the prious chapel. Maria believes in the innocence of her has band and hopes that he will be pardoned before its

The Moscow papers are informed that Count Leon Tolato, having disposed of large sums of manay in favor of the famishing peasants, has distributed his vest estates among the members of his family and practically beggared himself. He has not an arrest and or personal property of any considerable account which he now may call his own.

Rankaya Zhira of St. Petersburg reports that the dovernment has assigned the following sums of money to help the pearants to winter seeds. For the dovernmen. of Saratov, 1,000,000 rubbes, Kazan, Sabbook, Voroticals, 500,000; Vratka, 500,000; Tambov, 500,000; Hazni, 400,000; Kurak, 225,000; Perm, 100,000; Santora., 150,000; Samara, 100,000. Besides this, the Governinents of Voronech and learns will receive Section of dealers and the maintenance of the peasants horses that the winter. These allowances as early to the autumn prove that the harrest this year was not muck which the harrest thin year was not muck which the harrest thin year was not muck which which the harrest thin year was not muck which the harrest thin year was not muck which the harrest thin year was not muck which which was not muck which was not muck which which was not muck which was not muck which which was not muck which was not muck which which was not muck which was not muck which was not muck which which was not muck which which was not muck which which was not muck which was not muck which was not muck which which was not muck w better than it was last ; car in these dovernments.

The Fire Commissioner and the Comptroller To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. The French have a saying, "It is the unexpected that happens." Here is our muscular Fire Commissioner Purpos inhousing out as Emmorist and satirist. If the takenting Therefore W. Myers, is not the personalization of a press, even thesterfeldian, then I don't have a a

All who have business dealings with the case of the case of office namit this but athers might to - dealer missioner Porroy's rone,
Manustras Ches, Dec. 2d.

Where Monsieur le Colonel Kilkers Monfd Mhine.

From the Percessing (T - 1 (1) -Col. Kilgore, the Texas terror and loss Congressional kicker, could plus a star engagement in the French Chamber of Deput's at the present moment.

> Beats the Ocean Greyhounds, Low the Paralment of made Telepospia

A Cheyenne Judge has a record of eighty divorce decrees in ferry minutes. This un-paralleled speed is equivalent to univing 120 knots an hour.

All in the Family. From Breedign Life

"to to the Augh, thou sloggard"
He went—she'd give him to m
so he had to go to his "Uncle."
Where often he'd been before.

BUNBEAMS

-The appropriate flower for the season to the

Not very long ago the establishment where they mend your shoes while you want was a novelty, but now there are a number of such places in the city. -It is hoped that the Massachusetts experiment a

butching birepinious front will produce a fish that will be just twice as apt to bite as the ordinary front. —Residents of the State of Washington are process ing against the use of Wash, as an abbreviation for he name of the State. Wn. is suggested as more digined and satisfactory.

-The Chicago footpad who held up a woman with

the demand, "Your pockethook or your life," dis-played into discrimination. She was only shopping, and he said nothing about money. —A farmer at Hillersburg, Ind., experienced Nest Pow's peculiarly contrary incl last week. He was boring for water and struck a four foot vein of good

boring for water and struck a four foot vein or good coal at a depth of only seventy five feet. — Keep Cool." was marked upon a bex in the ay-press wingon, and those who saw it smiled when they ooked at the expression, who was sitting on the box, to had a house blanket wrapped around himself, and

was trying to keep warm.

—A tall, athletic man and a young woman, evidence father and daughter, had halted on a Breadway corner to wait for a car. A flerce wind swept the street, but t scarcely touched the young woman, for her father nterposed his tall form between her and the blas-

That was all there was to this little tableau, but is pleased every beholder. It was either the precise telegraph operator who objected to abbreviations, or the intelligent compositor or telegraph editor who filled in the comission of the ministelligent operator, but the Butte law validation the other day paraded Mgr. Satelli before its readers as "Manager Satolii," and thus set him forth in heavy black display type at the head of the column, too. —A man in Walla Walla who sandbagged a roll sman

nto insensibility was recommended to mercy by the ury, which could not help but convict him, because was under the influence of liquor at the time, and claims that he did not know what he was doing in onsequence." In some Eastern communities, where there is not so much grad freedom in the air, the pos-session even of a sandbag is not likely to recommend an individual to any especial merciful consideration

A case was repredenently of an engineer being blied by his head striking against a sanged telegraph pole, as he learned from his cab window, and several instruments and lately hated of brakemen being swept from the food of cars by bridges. But perhaps the most singular accident of this kind occurred in Mission last week. An engineer of an Iron Mountain train was braning out of his cab window passing Williamstile when he are cable to the care to the care with the control of the cab window passing williamstile when he are called the care to the cab window passing williamstile when he called the care to the cab window passing williamstile when he called the care to the cab window passing williamstile when the care to the cab window passing williamstile when the care to the cab window passing williamstile when the care to the Williamsville when he was caught by the mail catches the iron pole and hook arrangement for catching the mails from moving trains, and pulled clean from his engine, through the window, falling beside the track as his train passed on. He was seriously injured,

-Besides being very unigar, a slang expression to un-doubtedly the most comprehensive of language, and especially so in its up-to-dateness and its popular un-derstandableness. "And yer trolley's off" con-temptuously guerred a scrabby little newshoy on Em-tion atreet, Brooklyn, the other day to a companion with whom he was endeavoring to straighten out some difference of opinion. And "Your trolley's off" is setting to be pretty generally used to express what has been indicated by "You're off your base." If Macaulay or Charles Lamb offers anything more terse of pithy, that would express to everyone just what every-one understands by "Your trolley's off," it would be worth quering. Slang is perhaps richer in the history that fourther the life and common experience of all the people most closely than most other words. Fature generations may know the exact date when the trolley our was first used, but if they could discover just when Your trolley wolf "came into vogue they would know better when electric trolley cars began to be in general use and common to the people.

The warning to "always step off the car facing the

way the car is goons, so frequently and commend-nity offered to passengers, is emirely unneeded and un-freeded by the fittle imps of newsboys. A bit of a youngster started to drop from the rear platform of a wiftly moving Broadway our the other day with his face turned to the rear. A man on the platform ut-tered a shoat of warning and graphed for the boy. But the conductor and the key laughed, and the little fellow, learning his tody over to a sharp angle toward the rear dropped off squarely faced to the rear. He came down on the street pavement still fused rearward, sol-idly and with the security and grace of a trained account turning a handspring. The boys very frequently drop off the cars thus in direct defiance of all laws of me-tion, cause, and effect. They also show the utter needlessness to them of the caution to "always grasp the handle ahead of you," by simnet invariably grasping the rear handle on the tail of the platform and ing the rear handle on the tail of the platform and awinging themselves cleverly abourd. If they do grasp he bandle shead they do so with the opposite hand to that an ordinary person would and should,

"For years," said a steady churchgoer, "I had been
sitting in the same pew and in the same reat, the end

seat by the sisle. Usually the other places are occur pied by members of my family, for we all attend charch protty regularly, but one Sanday recently when for one reason and another, they had all stayed at home, I sat in my pew alone. Seeing plenty of room there the usher brought to sit with me a stranger. I was, of course, gind to welcome him. I did not get up and step out into the aisle so that he might pass in by me, but I moved along to the other end of the new and let him sitin my place. When I had seen him comfortably scated and handed him a lyon book, and had turned lowers the pulpit again, I was surprised to find that neighbors who sit in front of me, and the sides of their faces from a certain point of view. I saw them now trone another point or view, and they all seemed to hook very d Birchily. I saw children who appears 4 from their domean or to be regular attendants at church, but whom I had never not ced there before; they had them there of a ciris, but my view of them had been cut off by the heads and shoulders of other persons. The premain respected to me in another light, and it seemed as though his securon, coming as it did about a new autife, came with new power. Indeed, it was all almost like widing a new church. The fact it that we are all such creatures of habit that w. are apt to be surprised if we denart even a little way from the road we are accustomed to travel.

Notes of the deves.

An interesting accountation of New York lowesses is the Ladies' foot and Am Society. The work of its members is to seek out, the and relieve the needy. The new and spacious entities of the Heave Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn will be deducated on the 26th of December: It will have plenty of manages next year.

The devial Manages's Association of New York in striving to compute Salder's observance, are now make-

ing a systematic attempt to describe between from shooping on the sublata (saturnay). There are preparations in the dashionable dewish circles of this city but the reception, which is to be given by the Pirror association in Detroming's on the 1993 (damners, It will be a grain affair, in the city of Jerisa em. there are now 12,000 Jews,

or twice he many as there were twenty years are. Some of these down of the fint City are Sepheria, but the majority are Potten, Russian, and herinan. The ere floured a supply to torthe use of the few an The great than the state of the state of the state of the state of Atlents of the state of the s For at least seven generations in their Hibbs Naron Wie of the city has a local description and his con a presentative sets. There are even lower lines of randomna.

. that he death of due on the second of the second will be appropried to the second of the secon

> Schreiber in a recent sere -h re of Jewish hopes. We occurant in Germany, Frenchmen

the the Rebrew language by many Amora the alwars been a source of grief for abids
a new enhance who know now the above at spirit of
the incaranted in that languar. The state of its rew is new compulsory in the advanting classes. I couple Reth II, Faithern a thin!

To the brainful new edition of the II brow Shellering

Grandlen Society on the Grand Housevard at 150th effect, there are excellent accommodations for the positive formation of the positive formation and training are youthful immares, where should be said training are safethily incided a sec. The hormest of the secrety is administered with intelligence and efficiency, fusion security and for an aureor form his wife, is to lear that sit and this image of a reagonary. That almost a little interest or many source in St. Leuis as it rathest congress or many source in St. Leuis as it rathest congress on St. St. Leuis as it rathest congress of an Share function in a first as a state of the function of the fu

At the thir, he sting of the frustrees of the heavest Beinger Transportation First in New York the issuerer reported that the auto-reption to the standard of a ground of the action was for them. Comign imm gration to the United when he dis u sements for the transported of the line of the

Mercan & tree. Storage Wassbornet. West in the trees Broadway, will remove from the trees at the perioding according to distance. Telephone 110, 58th - 15t.